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cumstances interfering with inland transport made inaccessible locally.[34]

Other food commodities have a relatively higher unit-value by weight, and are therefore able to move to the city over greater distances, in some cases independently of the water network. Fruit, largely citrus, comes in principally from Chekiang which is just south of the delta but in many areas cut off from water routes by high relief. For this comparatively long-distance overland shipping, the fruit is packed in pine boxes and wrapped in sacking as a protection against frost. In the rugged areas of Chekiang it is carried by porter, and is transferred to junk or sampan when it reaches the edge of the delta.[35] Other fruit sources for Shanghai are even more distant, but most of them can ship to the city over at least part of the route by sea. Grapes and melons come to Shanghai from Hopeh and Shansi, oranges and lichees from Kwangtung and Fukien, and apples from Liaoning (southern Manchuria).[36]

Fresh meat is sold in the city only in limited quantities and is supplied (except for the tiny foreign consumption before 1941, which drew on refrigerated shipping from New Zealand and Australia) almost entirely from the immediate market-garden area. Fish and eggs are far more important elements in the average Shanghai diet than fresh meat, but some cured or salted meat is available from greater distances. Shanghai's main supply of cured hams comes from Chekiang, via Hangchow, and from Kiangsu and Anhwei by Yangtze steamer. Substantial amounts also come from as far as Szechuan and Yünnan, where the making of famous high-quality hams has long been a specialty. The tremendous cost of transporting hams from Yünnan does not apparently make their price prohibitive, although it does limit the market for them.[37] High unit-value is of course the basic factor.

Eggs have become industrial raw materials, in addition to their part in the city's diet, with the development of freezing and drying plants to prepare eggs for export. Fresh eggs are also exported from Shanghai in cold storage to places as distant as the United Kingdom. The Shanghai supply for this varied market is drawn from surprising distances. Within Kiangsu, eggs come to the city from all but two of the *hsien*.[38] These two are in the northernmost part of

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Among the food industries, Shanghai's flour mills, as we have seen above in Chapter Nine, depended more heavily on foreign wheat imports than on what they drew from China. The six plants in Shanghai in the 1930's producing dried, powdered, or frozen eggs were all foreign-owned and all large-scale, employing an average of about 350 workers per plant.[15] The area from which they drew their eggs has already been outlined in Chapter Nine. While local sources were important in this industry, they did not fill the entire demand, and it was necessary to bring eggs from as far as Hankow. Shantung was also a large egg-producing center, but the factory production of preserved eggs in Tsinan and Tsingtao combined was less than a third of Shanghai's.[16] It is reasonable to suppose that a measure of this difference was accounted for by the water transport network feeding Shanghai and the lack of it in Shantung.

Of all the food industries in Shanghai, tobacco manufacturing was most notably divorced from major sources of supply. The cigarette industry in China had been started on a large scale by the American Tobacco Company in the late 1890's (it merged with British interests in 1902 to form the British-American Tobacco Company, the largest producer of tobacco products in China). During the first decade of the twentieth century, its foreign tobacco experts surveyed soil and climatic conditions in China and fixed on three main areas where American tobacco seed would grow best so that its leaf could be blended with the native Chinese leaf (which was produced in small quantities in most parts of central and north China but with the best quality leaf coming from the three areas selected by the foreign experts) to produce an inexpensive but good quality smoke. The three areas were located in south central Shantung, northwestern Anhwei, and central Honan. Large Chinese cigarette producers entered the field after 1905, drawing on the increasing domestic production of foreign-type leaf and blending it with Chinese leaf.[17]

In spite of the presence of large industrial centers (by Chinese standards) in or near these main producing areas (Kaifeng and Hankow for Honan, Kiukiang, Wuhu, and Nanking for Anhwei, Tsingtao and Tsinan for Shantung), approximately 60 per cent of